



Phytoscreening and - remediation of brownfield mega sites

Clausen, Lauge Peter Westergaard; Trapp, Stefan; Nielsen, Mette Algreen

Publication date:
2015

Document Version
Peer reviewed version

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Citation (APA):
Clausen, L. P. W. (Author), Trapp, S. (Author), & Nielsen, M. A. (Author). (2015). Phytoscreening and - remediation of brownfield mega sites. 2D/3D (physical products), Technical University of Denmark, DTU Environment.

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Phytoscreening and -remediation of brownfield mega-sites



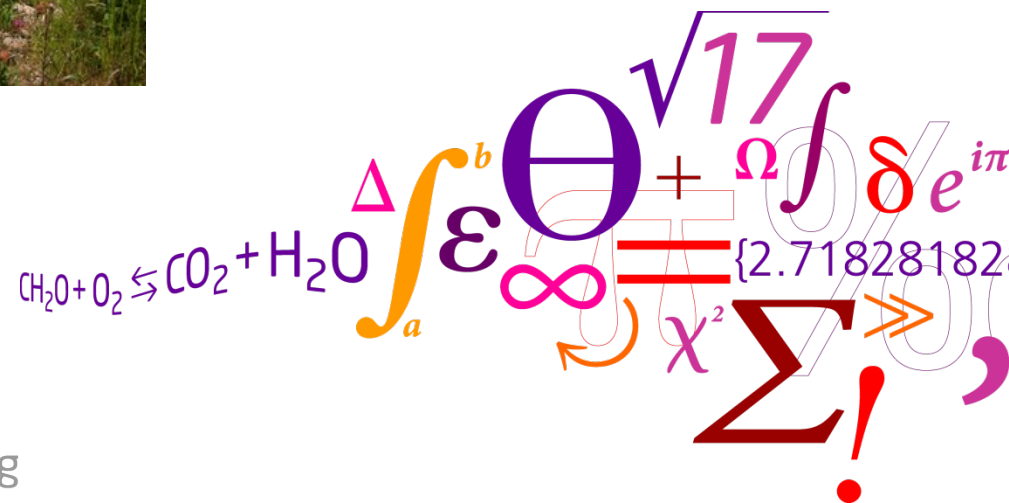
By Lauge Clausen

Professor Stefan Trapp and

Mette Algreen Nielsen

DTU Environment

Department of Environmental Engineering



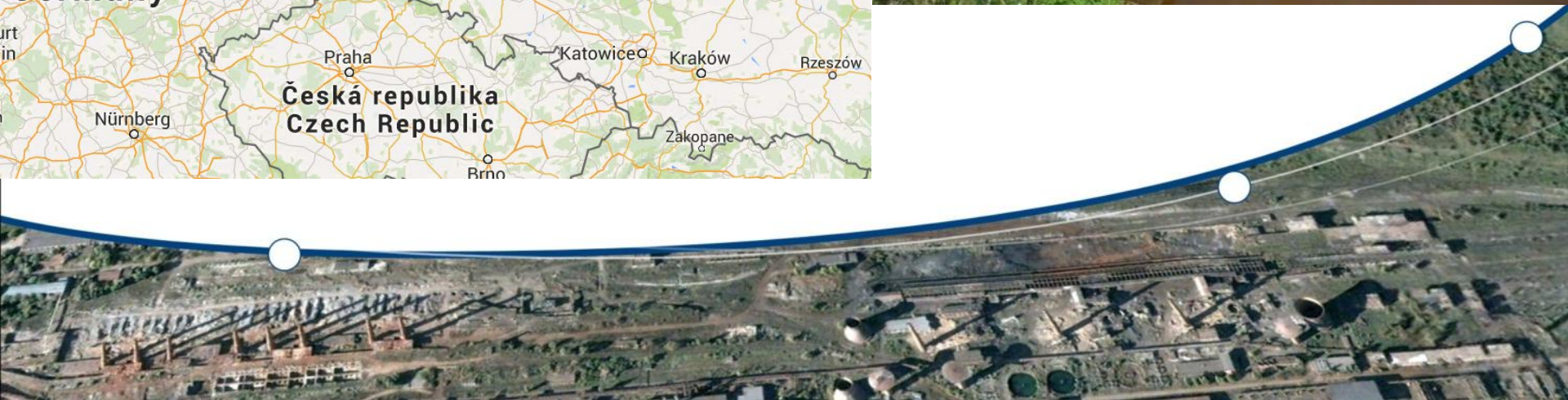
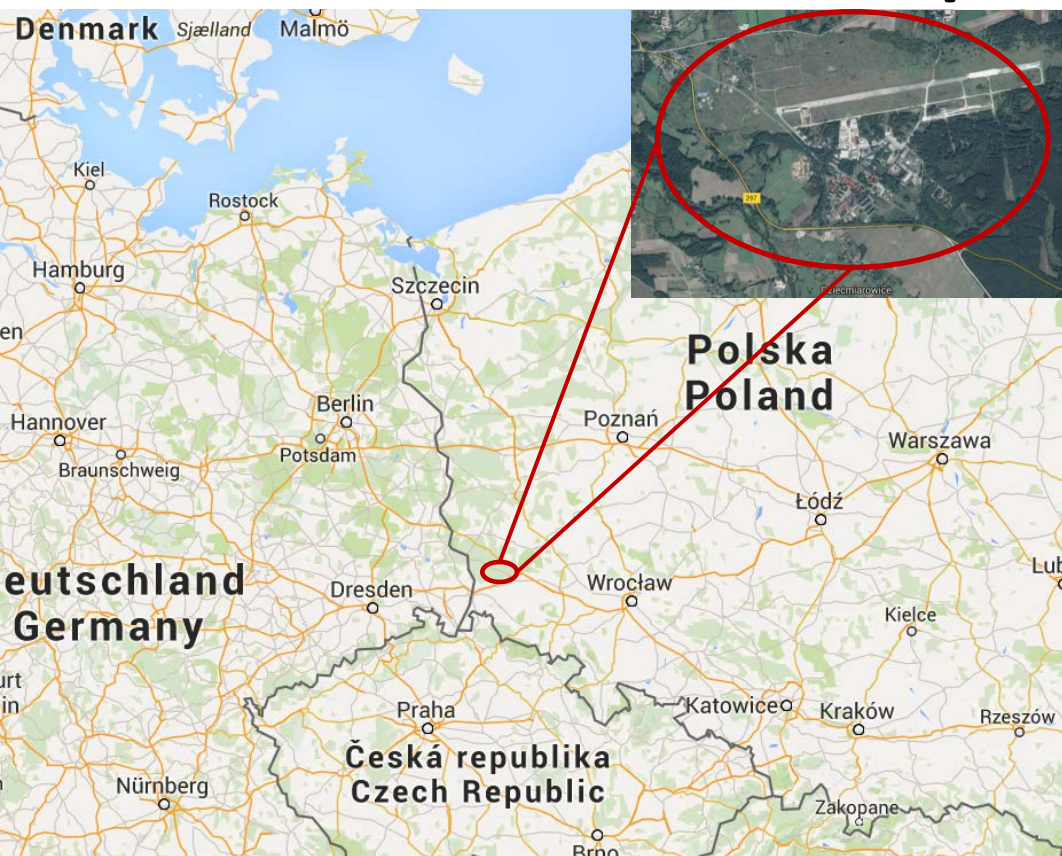
We need a definition...

Brownfields are sites that are:

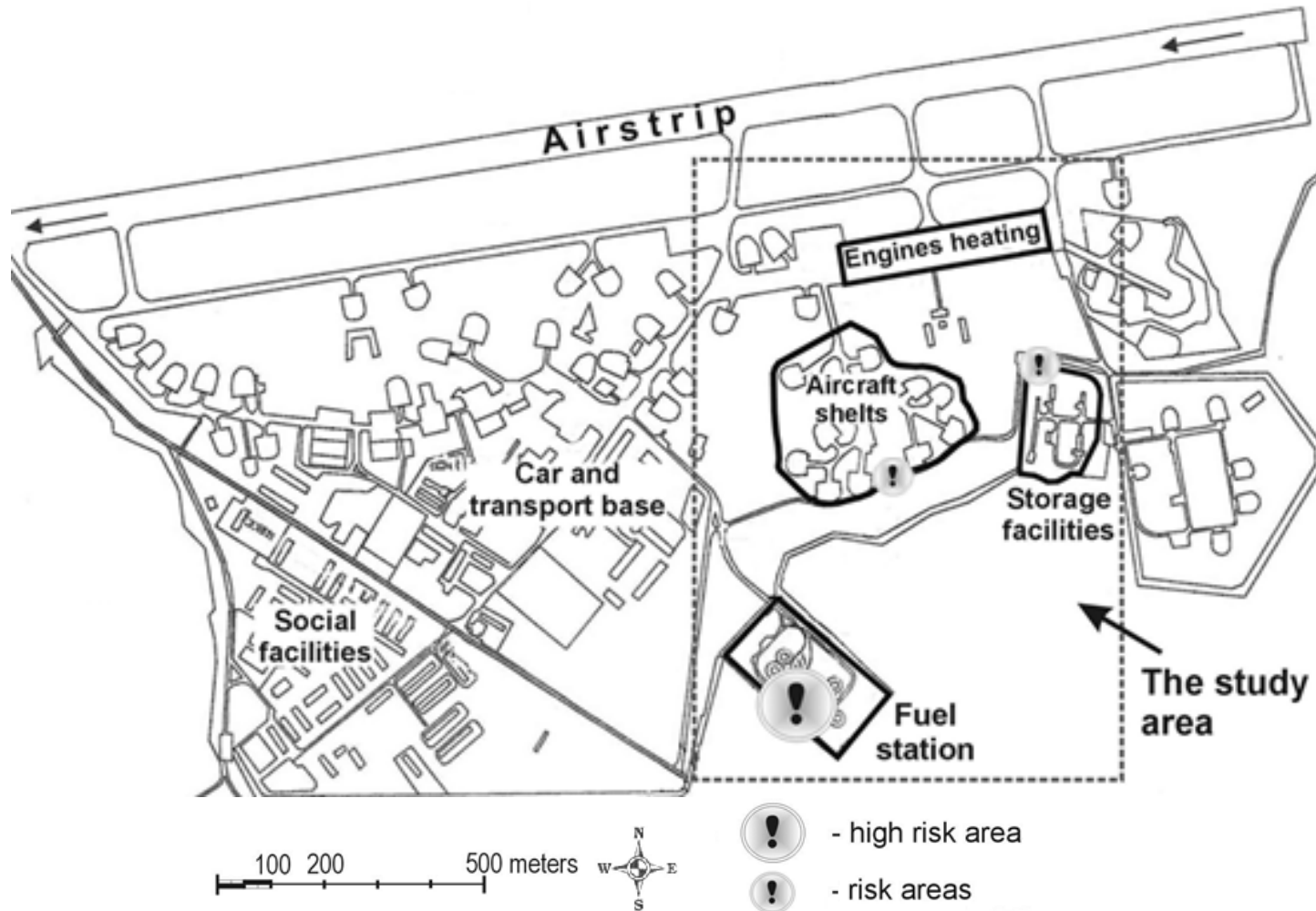
- Affected by the former uses of the site and surrounding land
- Are derelict and underused
- Real or perceived contamination
- Mainly in developed urban areas
- Require intervention to bring them back to beneficial use.

(Cabernet, 2015)

Brownfield test site: Szprotawa, Poland



Overview of the site



Site Impressions

Total area: 200 ha

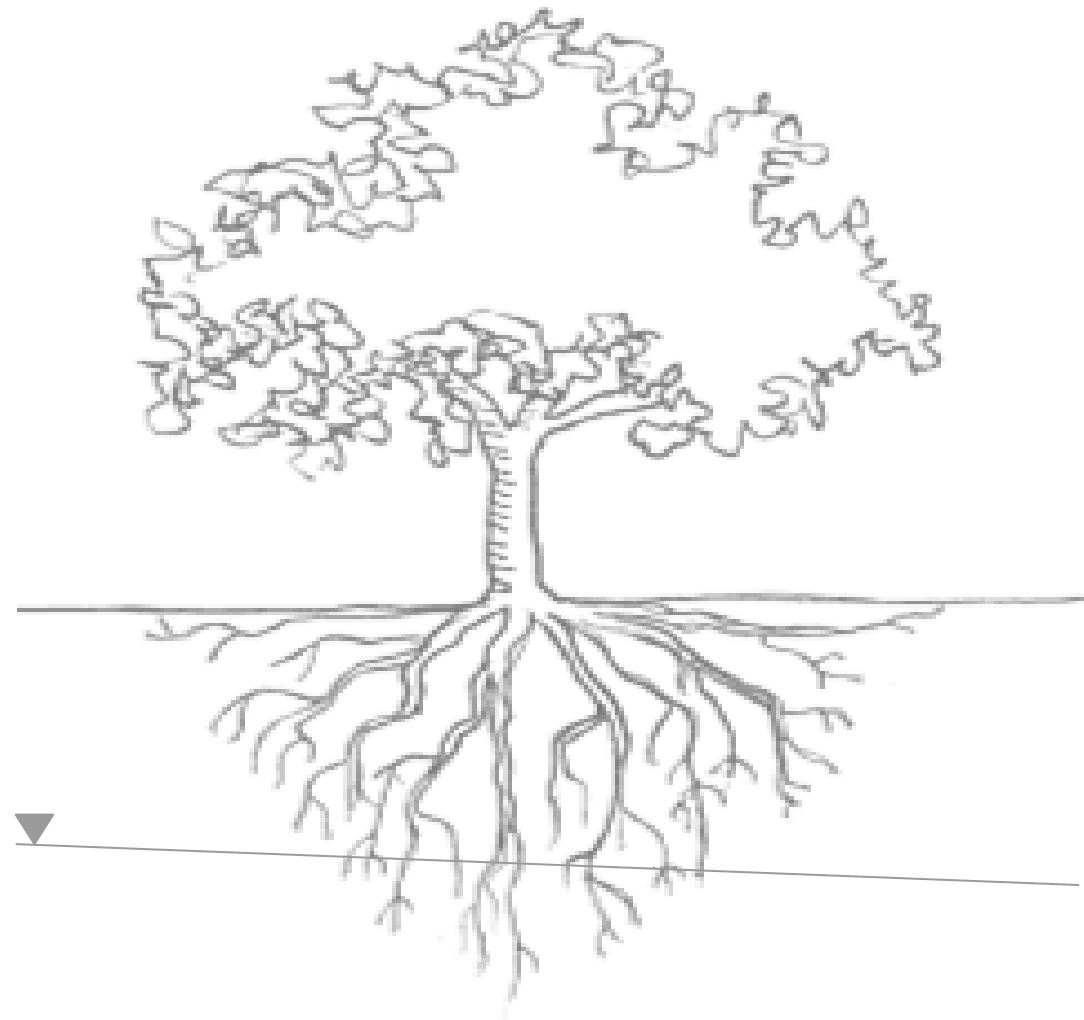


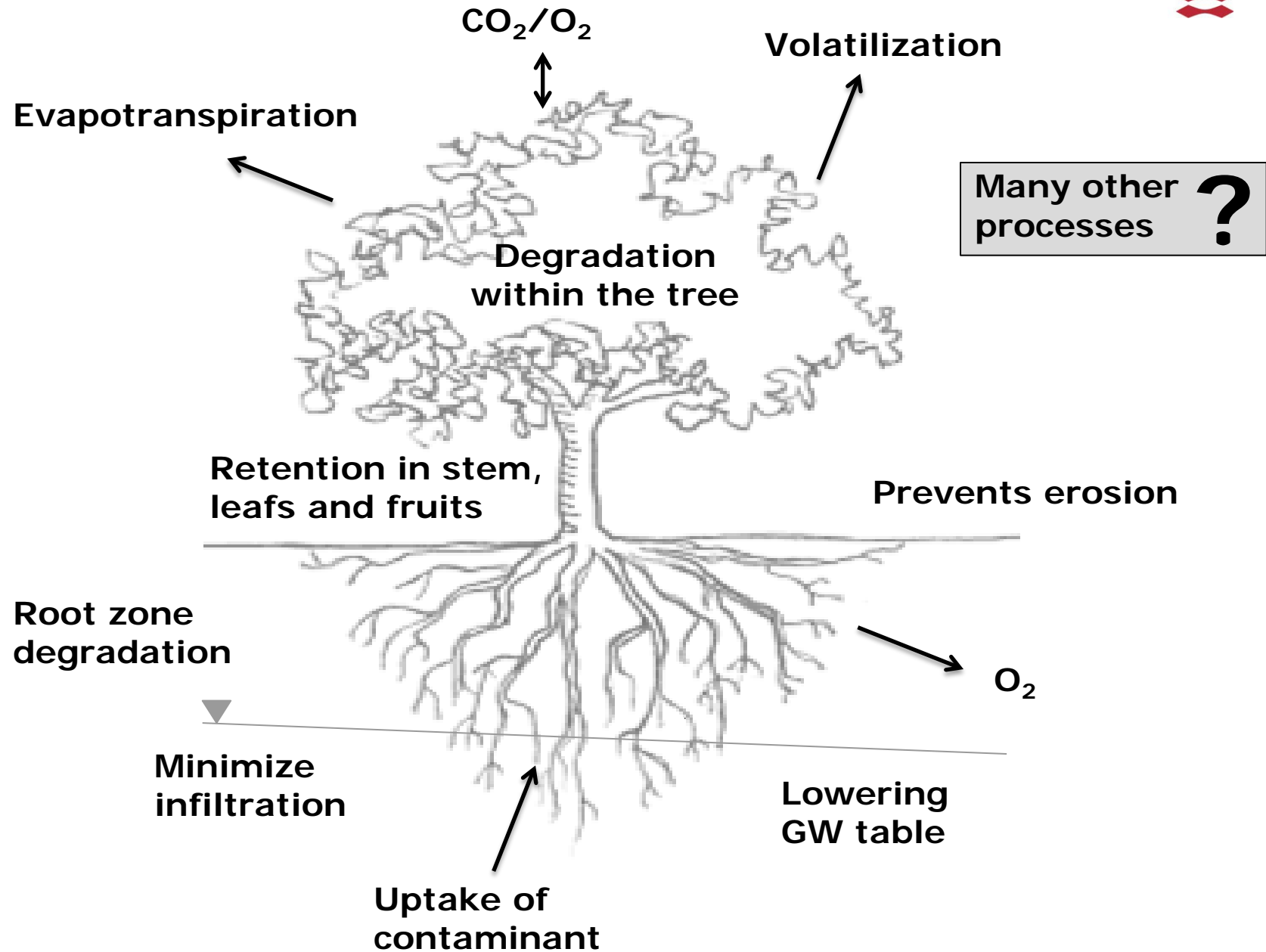
So...

What do you do when brownfields are too large to handle by conventional screening and remediation technologies?



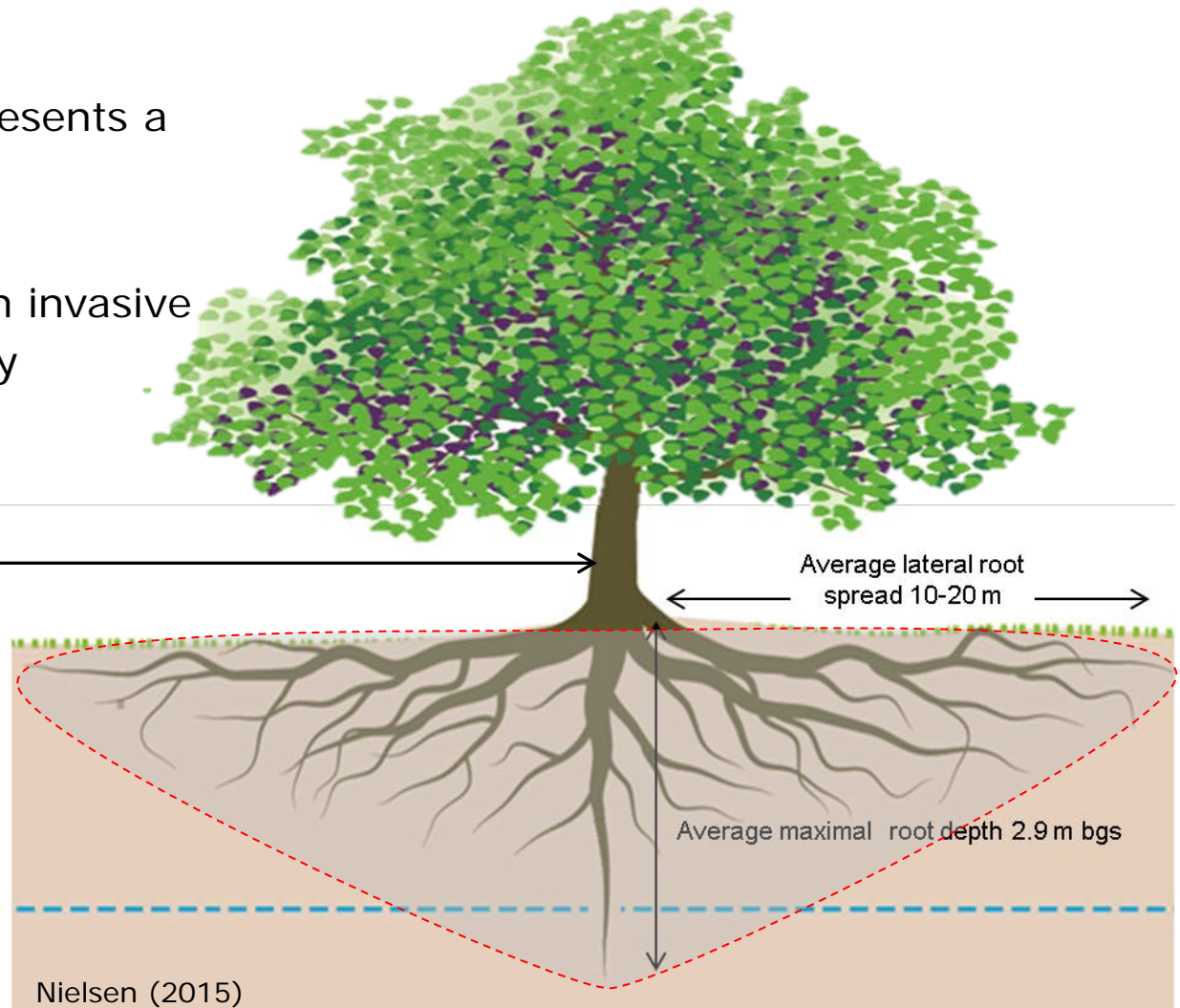
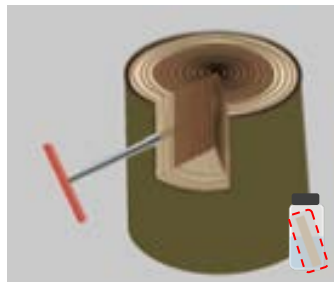
What happens within and around a tree?





Phytoscreening by tree coring

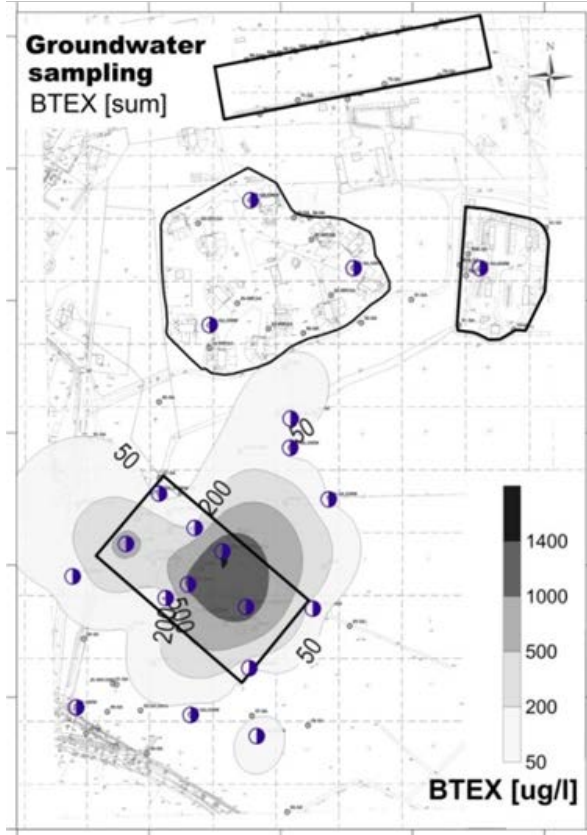
- Tree core samples are taken with a small hand drill
- A small tree core represents a large soil volume:
Semi-quantitative
- Fast, low-cost and non invasive
→ High sampling density



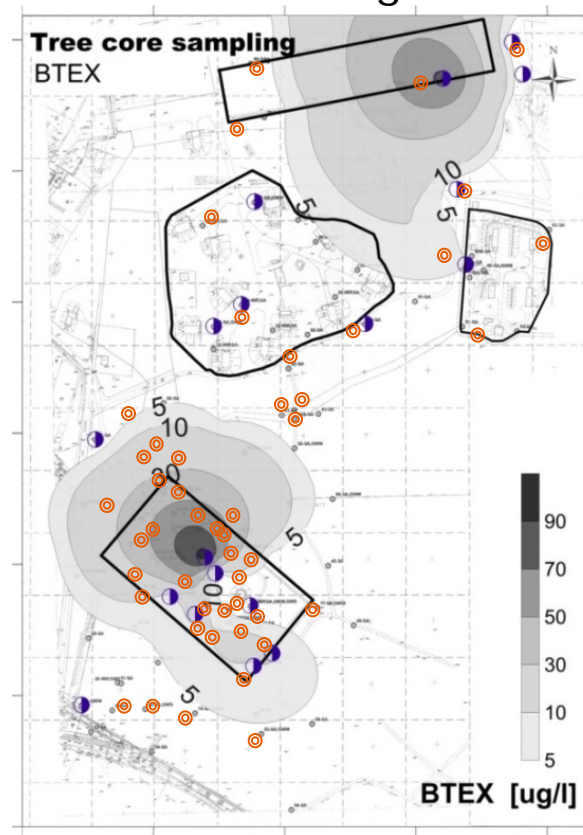
Mainly used to
focus other more
expensive methods

Phytoscreening at Szprotawa

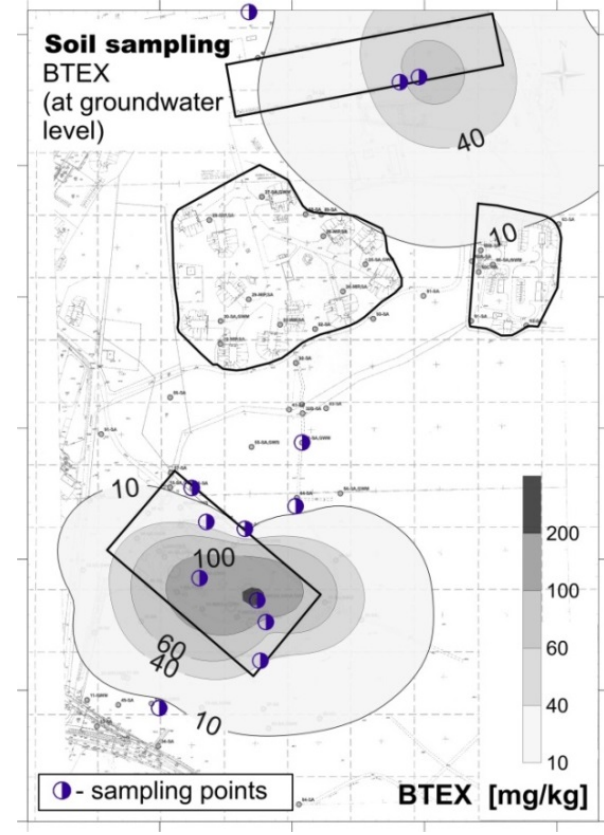
Conventional



Tree coring



Verification



Nielsen (2015)

Phytoremediation

- **Phytoextraction:** Transfer of pollutants to the vegetation.
- **Phytovolatilization:** Volatilization of components through trunks or stomata of the leaves.
- **Rhizo- and phytodegradation:** Degradation of pollution in the root zone or inside the plants.
- **Hydraulic control and prevent soil corrosion:**
Plants binds the soil an minimizing infiltration.
- Others

Phytoremediation

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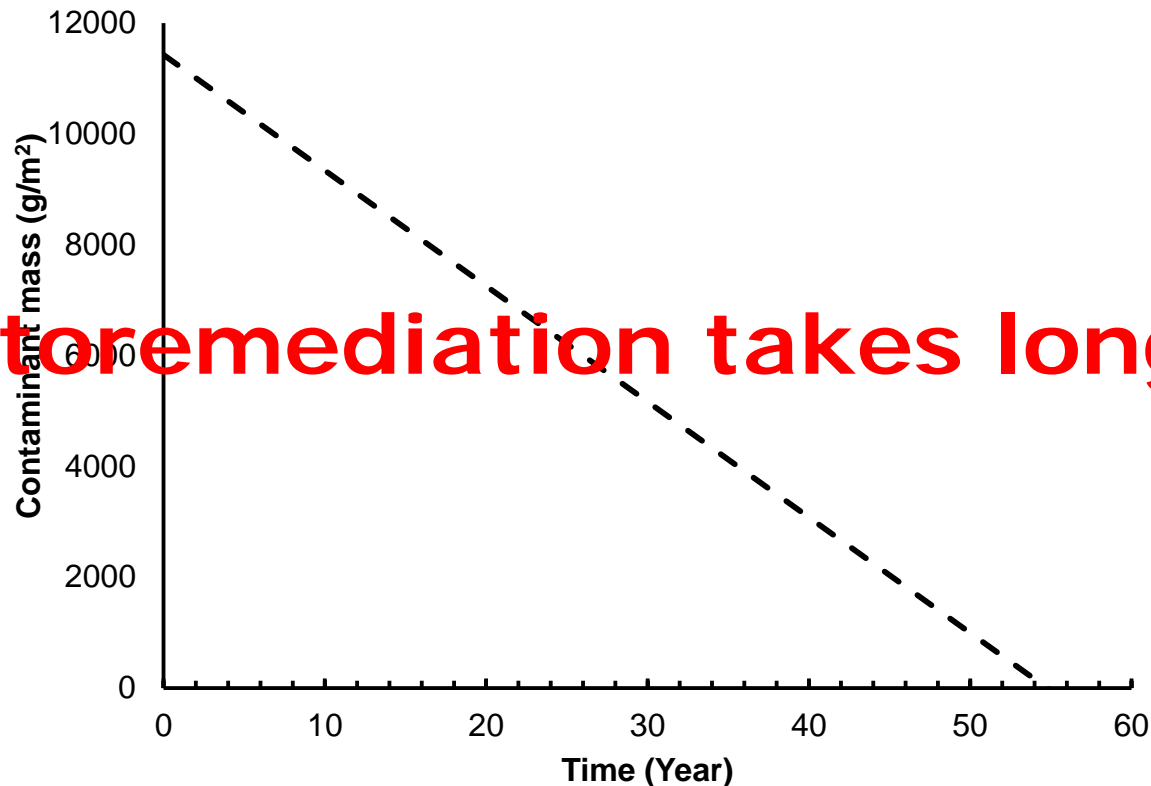
Time estimate of phytoremediation

- Szprotawa test site

Change of mass with time = Microbial deg. + Uptake to plants

Microbial deg. >> Plant uptake

Assume that deg. is controlled by O_2 accessibility (3.5 mole O_2 / mole alkanes)



Phytoremediation takes long time!

Remember (when working with plants)

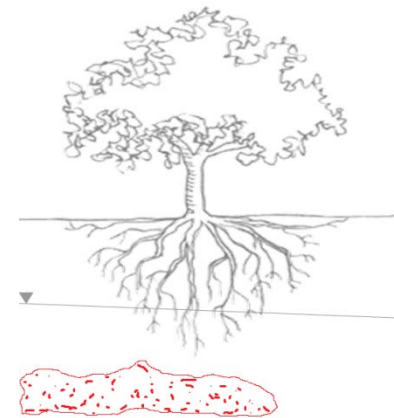
Phytotoxicity:

If the site conditions are toxic to plants, they are no good.



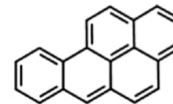
Depth of pollutants:

The roots need to get in contact with the pollution.

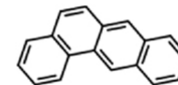


Physico/chemical properties of pollutants:

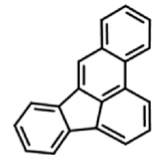
Some pollutants sorb too strongly to the soil, making them not available to the plants.



Benzo[a]pyrene



Benzo[a]anthracene



Benzo[b]fluoranthene

NPL (2015)

Key messages

Phytoscreening:

Semi-quantitative

Need plants

False negatives



Nielsen (2015)



ROUX (2015)

Phytoremediation:

Takes time

May generate new issues

Last take home message...



When dealing with brownfield mega-sites plants might be our best solution

Our thanks goes to...



...and all others that helped us out.

Questions

?

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